

**MULTI-MILLIONAIRES.**  
One discovered. His freaks and whims unexcelled since the time of Nero. The strangest money king in the United States, or elsewhere.

**A DISINTERESTED TRAMP.**  
The only one on record. How he makes a science of "hitting the road" and the extraordinary use he makes of his strangely-gotten board.

**IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.**

# NEW YORK JOURNAL

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## HOW PLATT MAY OWN THE POLICE.

His Lieutenant Explains the Great Scheme by Which Greater New York Will Be Controlled.

Four Commissioners to Be Named by the Governor to Rule the Force and Operate Election Machinery.

Chief Will Have Great Power, and Lauterbach, Who Is Drawing Up the Bill, Says Byrnes Is the Best New York Ever Had.

Taking advantage of the war in the Police Board, Senator Platt has determined to place a State Commission in charge of the Police Department, as first stated in the Journal, and thus control the election machinery of the proposed Greater New York. Incidentally Mr. Platt is considering the advisability of making ex-Superintendent Thomas F. Byrnes the new Chief of the force that is to be second to none, except that of London, in importance, and which Byrnes says can be made the most efficient in the world.

The Republican leaders yesterday told frankly what they intend to do. To Edward Lauterbach, Platt's lieutenant, has been intrusted the work of drafting the proposed measure. If he makes the progress he expects the bill will be completed by Wednesday. When the last correction is made and Senator Platt's O. K. is attached, it will be sent to Albany and introduced in the House by Assemblyman Austin and in the Senate by Senator Stranahan. The bill be rushed through the Committee on Cities and through the Legislature with little debate.

**Lauterbach Explains.**  
Unless something occurs to block present plans, Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues will be private citizens before April Fool's day, and four new men, named by the Governor, will be in their places.

Mr. Lauterbach yesterday said no more will be made under cover. "Briefly," he added, "the bill I am drafting will give to a bipartisan Metropolitan Police Commission of four, two Republicans and two Democrats, the same authority as is vested in the Greater New York Police Commission by the proposed charter. The Board will be bipartisan in fact as well as in name. I have no doubt the Governor will appoint men who are eminently qualified and representative of the entire territory. It will no doubt be his view to select men who in the event of either Republican or Democratic victory next Fall will be continued in office by the Mayor of Greater New York."

"The bill will provide that the commission will continue in office until next January, when the Greater New York government comes into being. It will be authorized to carry into effect the provisions in the charter relating to the police force. As you know that includes the power of reduction in rank and of removal. There can therefore be thorough reorganization and by the first of next year the Greater New York on its first birthday will find to protect it a well organized police force, working smoothly and in harmony."

**Sympathy for Strong.**  
"Mayor Strong has had so much trouble with the Police Board," continued Mr. Lauterbach, "that he ought to be pleased to shift the responsibility. We intend to take all the care off his shoulders and to relieve him of all danger of getting in a hole again by taking from him the power to appoint the Commission, and give that power to the Governor. As every one knows, the present bickering in the Police Board is a disgrace to the city. It must be stopped, and the only way to do it is by legislation. The logical course is to immediately consolidate the police forces of the Greater New York, and the only way that can be done is by a Commission named by the Governor."

"It is true that ex-Superintendent Byrnes is to be made Chief of the Metropolitan force," Mr. Lauterbach was asked.

He hesitated a few moments and then replied:

"Mr. Byrnes is the best police officer New York ever had."

"But is he to be asked to return to the Department?"

"That has not been considered. The Commission, you know, is to make appointments, and the act providing for the Commission has not yet been introduced. It is too soon to discuss who will be Chief."

It was nevertheless reported by some of the friends of Mr. Byrnes that Mr. Platt had offered Byrnes his old post, and with additional authority. Byrnes has been a frequent visitor to No. 49 Broadway during the last few months, and he calls on Mr. Lauterbach every few days. It is understood that he is at least having a hand in drafting the new bill.

**Byrnes's Suggestive Moves.**  
As corroborating indications that Byrnes will wear a blue uniform again it is pointed out that a short time ago he withdrew from the burglary insurance department of a trust company without giving any explanation other than that he wanted to attend to private business. His friends say that this business is so arranged that he could attend to it by working an hour a week. It was concluded at the time that he had some ulterior object in withdrawing, and that object, it is now thought, is the Chief-ship of the Greater New York police force.

This, it is maintained, is a debt due him from Platt. It was well understood during the last Mayorality campaign that Byrnes, in defying the Tammany Police Commis-

sioners, and transferring officers on election day to prevent them from working for the election of Hugh J. Grant, had been promised the support of Platt in case of Republican success. Platt, it is claimed, endeavored to stand by his promise, but Roosevelt, Parker and Andrews, who were then in harmony, made things so unpleasant for Byrnes that he retired on a pension of \$3,000 a year. Then again, it is recalled that, while Byrnes was in Europe he was brought back by Senator Platt, who then contemplated placing the police force in control of a State Commission. That plan, it is understood, was balked by Governor Morton.

**Chief Almost Supreme.**  
The bill that Mr. Lauterbach is drafting is in exact accordance with the theory of Mr. Byrnes. It will give to the chief control of the uniformed force and provide that no promotion other than that to the position of chief shall be made except on the recommendation of the chief. To avoid deadlocks, if the recommendation of the chief is not confirmed within three days a new name shall be submitted and so on until a choice is made.

The Police Commission is to have authority to appoint and remove members of the force, to retire the chief by a unanimous vote and to grade as the Commissioners see fit. The method of appointing a chief has not been definitely described. Although the Commission will have authority to switch the Brooklyn policemen to New York, or change any officer from one locality to another, it is intended that there shall be no wholesale transfers. The captain and fifty-five officers in the Richmond County department will be continued, and so will the Long Island City force. The only official of Brooklyn who will be capitulated will be Commissioner Leonard Welles, who is a Wurster appointee, and therefore not an ally of the Platt faction. Commissioners Miller and Hazard, of Richmond County, will be legislated out of office, as they would have been anyway by a bill now pending. The Long Island City Commissioners will also lose their places.

**Distribution of Appointments.**  
It is understood that of the commission to be named by the Governor one Republican and one Democrat will be of the present New York, one Republican will be a Brooklyn man, and the fourth, a Democrat, will be from Mayor Gleason's hall-waiter. On account of this arrangement Gleason is not expected to protest against losing the pride of his administration, the police force, before Greater New York becomes one city.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews were the first city officials to hear yesterday of the final decision of the Republican leaders. They went to the City Hall and held an animated conversation with the Mayor. As they were leaving Mr. Roosevelt remarked to His Honor: "Mr. Andrews and I are willing to pursue any course that you may suggest. We have always held ourselves in readiness to obey your wishes."

Mr. Roosevelt would express no opinion about the proposed act, and the Mayor echoed his statement: "Not a word."

Mr. Andrews said: "It's a matter of indifference to me what the Legislature does. It's a machine move, and I suppose it will go through. So far as I am concerned there will be no opposition to turning the department over to a State Commission. This is a matter of more importance to the public than to me."

**Colonel Grant Is Willing.**

Police Commissioner Frederick D. Grant, said: "I am glad to hear of what seemed to be a definite outcome of the plans and rumors regarding a change in the Police Board. I have just returned to the city, and have not yet seen Mr. Lauterbach or others in regard to details of the plan, but as I understand it, it seems to be just such a solution as I have hoped for and feared."

A new Commission, to put the present Board of Police out of existence, is, it seems to me, the only way to put an end to the troubles that have arisen. I am glad to learn that it is the intention to act quickly, and to introduce at once the bill to put the present Board out of office and have a new order of things, if possible, by April 1. So long as the thing ought to be done, it seems much better way to have it done with as little delay as possible."

**Byrnes Ignorant, Strong Combative.**  
When ex-Chief Byrnes was spoken to last night, about the probability of his resuming his old position, he said:

"I know nothing of the proposal, and never heard that such a reorganization was contemplated until I read of it in the papers this evening."

Mayor Strong will oppose the plan with all his political strength. He said:

"I am opposed to legislating the present Commission out of office. I am in favor of home rule always."

The Mayor believes the excuse for the proposed reorganization should be removed if the present Commissioners would resign. He could then appoint a Board in which harmony would not be impossible.

Superintendent McKelvey, of the Brooklyn police, said last night that he had read of the proposed police bill. "I hope our Commissioner," he added, "who has made a splendid record, will be one of the four men selected."

Commissioner Welles said: "I do not know the bill, and I care to discuss it in any shape or form."

**Albany Is Waiting.**

Albany, March 8.—Confirmation of the Journal's exclusive information of Friday morning to the effect that the Police Board is to be legislated out of office was given here to-day.

"It has been shown that the situation in the Board is such that something must be done to remedy it," said Senator Page to-night. "I understand that the leaders of the Board are ready to resign, and the present Board and provide for the appointment of one that will not attract public attention to it in such a disgraceful way. The deadlocks, the bickerings,

Continued on Tenth Page.

### RIGO FIDDLING AGAIN.

But Princess Clara Ward De Chimay Is Not Appearing with Him in a Genoa Theatre.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)  
Genoa, March 8.—This city is liberally billed, announcing the appearance of J. Rigo, the gypsy violinist, who eloped with the Princess de Chimay, formerly Miss Clara Ward, of Detroit.

Rigo is performing at the Politeama Theatre, and is attracting a great deal of attention. The Princess Clara is not appearing with him.

### NEWEST FRENCH FREAK.

A Haunted Girl Pestered by Mysterious Noises That Terrify Her Family and the Neighbors.

(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)  
Paris, March 8.—The latest French novelty is a haunted girl. Her name is Renee Sabourault. She lives with her parents in a little town in Indre et Loire, which has no other history.

It was at first thought that the Sabourault house was haunted, but it is now known to be mademoiselle herself. When she goes to visit friends and relatives the knockings, rumblings and rappings follow her. Worse yet, fantastic phantoms pursue her.

A reputable barrister named Raymond Duplantier, learning that friends in the neighborhood of the family complained of mysterious noises, took a posse of strong-nerved men and spent four nights in the Sabourault house—once in December, twice in January and once in February. They inspected every nook and corner each time, and spent their nights in the chambers occupied by the girl.

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Continued on Tenth Page.

## KING GEORGE SAYS NO TO THE POWERS

Will Not Abandon Christians in Crete to Turks.

### MURDER WOULD RESUME.

Ready to Accept the Decision of the Cretans on the Subject.

### POWERS NOT SATISFIED.

England, Russia and Germany in Favor of Blockading the Piræus at Once.

### FRANCE DISPOSED TO BE PATIENT.

Foreigners in Athens Decline to Leave Under Advice from the Ministers, Because They Feel Assured That They Are in No Danger.

Athens, March 8.—King George has thrown down the gauntlet to the six powers. The reply of Greece to their identical note calling upon him to take

### BRUTAL SPANIARDS.

Convey Prisoners to Havana. Bound Like Cattle, Starving and Exposed to Tropical Heat.

By George Eugene Bryson.  
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)  
Havana, March 5, via Jacksonville, March 8.—Among the political prisoners brought yesterday from Puerto Principe I noticed Hazuey Cespedes, whose grandfather led the revolt in 1898 and became President of the First Cuban Republic. With him came Victor Miranda, Jose Estrada and Julian Carbo.

They were taken on a Spanish transport at Nuevitas, bound like cattle. They were thrown upon the deck and kept exposed to the hot tropical sun and the night dew, without food or drink, until their arrival at Havana, forty-eight hours later.

The wife of a Spanish officer and other passengers, moved by the piteous appeals of the prisoners, interceded to at least have their cords loosened, but all in vain.

Three Cuban ladies of respectability, Senoras Rosa Marques, Mercedes Banos and Nieves Reyes, held as political suspects, were sent yesterday to Casa de Recodidos to await court martial.

### JAPAN WANTS ALL GOLD.

Government Bill for a Single Standard Meets with Spirited Opposition from Bimetallists.

Washington, March 8.—Japan is the next nation which will furnish the battle ground for a contest between the advocates of a gold and a silver standard. Advice received from Tokyo to-day state that the Ministry has formulated a bill for the adoption of the gold standard, and that this measure



GREEK TROOPS EMBARKING AT PIRÆUS.

(From a photograph.)

coupled by the family. Whenever a noise was heard the lamp was lighted, so that the whole phenomena always took place in lighted rooms.

Knockings were heard on the stairs, on the partitions and even in the air, high above the roof. Terrible scratchings sounded in the walls. A man walked into an empty garret, and some huge body, like an elephant, came crashing down the stout new stairs in the full glare of the light, yet invisible.

The hands that did the knocking were apparently of solid bone. When the whole house was searched the noises left and were repeated some distance away in the empty air.

M. Duplantier, who is a man of position at Politiers, says: "What I heard was insignificant compared with what the family constantly witnesses. It is impossible to be explained by fraud or by natural causes."

### LIKED THE VARUNA.

Glasgow Shipbuilders Are Looking for a Duplicate Order from Mr. James Gordon Bennett.

By Julian Ralph.  
(Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.)  
Glasgow, March 8.—Messrs A. & J. Inglis, of this city are in daily expectation of an order from James Gordon Bennett, for a large steam yacht similar to the Varuna, which has just been delivered by them to Eugene Higgins, of New York.

Mr. Bennett went aboard the Varuna with J. L. Watson, her designer, previous to her departure, and wishing to satisfy himself about her engines, he put his own engineer on the Varuna during her maiden voyage to New York.

has been introduced in the House of Representatives of the Diet.

It is proposed to make the new unit of value one-half of the present gold one-onyen piece. Existing gold coins are to be circulated at double their present denomination value. Silver one-onyen pieces will remain in circulation until abolished by an Imperial ordinance.

There is spirited opposition to the measure among bimetallists and grave doubts are expressed that it will become a law.

### ENRAGED AT MALLELIEU.

Former Confederates Resent the Bishop's Reference to Their Flag.

Baltimore, March 8.—The vigorous utterances of Bishop Mallieau, of Buffalo, presiding officer of the Baltimore Methodist Conference, in his sermon at the Eastway Street Church yesterday, are attracting a great deal of attention. The church was thronged, many persons standing in the aisles, while more than a score of ministers occupied chairs in the chancel.

The Bishop preached on the subject: "The Foundation of Faith." In the course of his remarks, when referring to the power of Christianity, he said that it was not Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Lincoln nor the Republican party that rid the country of slavery; and he added:

"Nor the millions of heroic men, the bravest who ever fought, who gave up their lives fighting against the disgraceful, abominable and infamous race that dotted over the Confederacy."

None of these forces, he asserted, had wiped away slavery; but it was the appeal that went up to God from the pious men, Bishop Mallieau then discussed Christianity as being productive of two forces—namely, destructive and the other constructive. He spoke of the march of Christianity through the East, and said that it would go on until Turkey is driven out, Crete is free and in every country there exists government for and by the people.

The wrathful indignation of many adherents of the "Lost Cause" is heard in all directions, because of the Bishop's reference to the Confederate flag.

Continued on Second Page.

"The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world!"

50,000 women, of the Woman's Clubs of America, have, as their mouthpiece, "The American Woman's Home Journal," a sixteen page magazine, illustrated in colors, for the home, for the children and for family interests. A counsellor and guide—

With Sunday's Journal.

## TRUSTS MUST GO, DECLARES LEXOW.

Complete Vindication of the Journal's Fight for Protection from the Big Monopolies.

Report of the Investigating Committee Will Favor the Effectual Curbing of Such Combinations.

McCarren, of the Brooklyn Refinery District, Offers a Minority Testimonial to the Public Benefits of the Sugar Trust.

### UNLAWFUL COMBINATIONS TO GO.

Albany, March 8.—Senator Lexow at midnight came from the conference of the Trust Committee and said to the Journal correspondent:

"The report of the committee will be ready at 11 o'clock in the morning, and will then be made public. Nothing will be given out until then. We are working on it now."

"Several bills will accompany the report. They will be carefully drawn to-night, and will have no constitutional defects, such as the two in the Robbins bill of last year, which Governor Morton refused to sign."

"These bills will be so drawn and are intended to meet the conditions which were discovered by the investigations of the committee."

"The bills will provide the means to dissolve any unlawful combinations of capitalists to control products and prices, and will remedy the conditions as to such which now exist."

Albany, N. Y., March 8.—The report of the committee which recently concluded an investigation of some of the trusts will be made public to-morrow. It will be a complete vindication of the Journal's attitude in favoring the passage of the Robbins bill which was killed by Governor Morton last year.

The report will deal unsparringly with the subject of corporate rapacity and denounce

amendment to the bill providing that the

Attorney-General could not use the testimony of witnesses as the basis of prosecution was added and subsequently stricken out.

It seems that the committee has come to the conclusion that the Robbins bill is a pretty good measure, and the better to-night is that with two amendments added its passage will be recommended. One amendment

## Lexow Finds That Trusts Exist.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 8.—The Lexow Trust Investigating Committee's report to-morrow will show the following:

The committee find that these combinations to restrict the necessities of life do exist, and that the aggregations of capital which have been formed were organized in nearly every instance for the purpose of regulating trade, suppressing competition, controlling the output and dictating the prices.

The committee believes that the factors' agreements between the trusts and their agents, are to a great extent, the potential agency through which these combinations are enabled to fulfil the purpose of their organization.

vigorously combinations which have for their object the control of the prices of articles in common use. The report is voluminous, 13,000 words in all. It is in Mr. Lexow's best style, all of it written by his trenchant pen.

The testimony taken by the committee is reviewed at length and the distinct point is made that in the case of the Sugar Trust, the Coal Trust, the Rubber Trust and the Coffee Trust the combinations of capital have been able to regulate the prices of the products. As under both the common and statute laws such combinations are illegal, Mr. Lexow is brought to the discussion of the question relative to the best way to prevent them.

**Brings Up the Robbins Law.**  
He reviews the present Anti-Trust laws of this State, of the nation and of other States. He calls attention to the numerous court decisions on the subject. As all the Anti-Trust laws extant have been proven ineffective to a greater or less extent because of the impossibility of getting evidence, Mr. Lexow drifts around to the Robbins law, which he voted against last year.

As the Senator explains in his report, the legal officer of the State and nation is unable to penetrate the secrets of corporations and cannot make an effective case before the courts. Moral proof there is in abundance, but legal proof, the proof necessary to convict, is lacking. The need of vesting some official with inquisitorial power is admitted and therefore the report favors giving the Attorney-General this authority under restrictions.

**Two Amendments Proposed.**  
The Robbins bill of last year, reintroduced by Cantor and Robbins this session, gave the Attorney-General power to send for witnesses, books and papers. The measure was fought by the coal trust, against which the bill was aimed, through Lawyers Tracy, Boardman and Platt. Its constitutionality was attacked and the wisdom of giving the Attorney-General such vast power was questioned. An

is calculated to act as a check on the Attorney-General. Instead of his issuing subpoenas, like a legislative committee, without reference to any one else, he will have to get the subpoenas countersigned by a Supreme Court Judge. The second amendment will provide that the testimony obtained from a witness against trusts shall not be used in any criminal prosecution, and that a witness shall be granted absolute immunity from prosecution on any matter in connection therewith.

**The Robbins Bill.**

Section 3—Article V. of the executive law relating to the powers and duties of the Attorney-General is hereby amended by inserting after section 85 of the executive law the following new section, to read as follows:

Whenever the Attorney-General shall deem it necessary or important to examine any person as a witness for the purpose of determining whether any corporation, or officer thereof, has entered into any contract, arrangement, agreement, combination or conspiracy for the purpose of restraining or preventing competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity in common use in this State, or with intent to restrict or restrain trade or commerce in this State; or in violation of the provisions of chapter 714 of the laws of 1888, and the acts amendatory thereof, he shall have the power to issue a subpoena in proper form, commanding such person to appear before him or some person designated as commissioner by him, at an appointment in writing, filed in the office of the Secretary of State, at a time and place to be designated by him in such subpoena, either at the city of Albany, or in the county of the residence of such witness, or where the principal office of the corporation is situated within the State, to be examined as a witness, and such subpoena may contain a clause requiring such persons to produce, on such examination, all books, papers and documents in his possession or under his control, relating to the subject of such examination.

**Secure from Prosecution.**

Such subpoenas shall be served upon the person named by showing him the original subpoena and delivering to and leaving with him, at the same time, a copy thereof, and by paying or tendering to him the fees allowed by law to witnesses subpoenaed to attend trials or civil actions in a court of record in this